

# **JESUS CHRIST OR MOHAMMED**

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**Jésus Christ or Mohammed**

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## **PREFACE**

I dedicate this book to all the men of the world and to those who will become Christians after reading this book. The Great Tribulation that will befall the world for seven years will be equal to none that has ever occurred on earth. The reign of the antichrist will be far worse than that of Hitler, Himmler, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse Tung. The antichrist will take along billions of people to hell. Satan his father has already embarked on this work of perdition through many religions. We are at the door of a great upheaval on earth. The entire Islam impatiently looks forward to the Mahdi and in such state of mind; the majority of Imans and ecclesiastics have declared a Jihad against the whole world. The main question that crops up here is thus; will the Mahdi be the Messiah or the Antichrist?

# INTRODUCTION

When I look at Christianity during this end of GRACE ERA, I feel so sad just like it pains me to see Islam struggling to exist. Although it is said that these two religions are Abrahamic, they are far apart from each other.

Western capitalism has done great harm to Muslim countries in this convergence towards a visible globalism. The Illuminatis and the international Freemasonry impoverish true Christians and put forward men of little virtue in the countries of Judeo-Christian origins, which have now become secular countries. On the other hand, Muslims are impoverished because of the tight distribution of wealth in some families, making it difficult for the masses to cope up with life in this vast world.

I think it is high time to do a real analysis of these two great schools of thought.

## **OBJECTIVE ANALYSIS: THE PROCESS**

First of all, I am convinced that anyone who does evil by killing, plundering, torturing, murdering, or using force to steal items or goods from people weaker than himself is not of God. Obviously, such people can come to GRACE and their lives will change. But, above all, we cannot come to the love of God, while remaining at the disposal of the evil one for love of money. We cannot serve evil and good at the same time. This universal law is valid for all men of the earth. Either a man walks the path of Good and lives humbly, or he takes the path of evil and lives wealthily. Naturally, there are exceptions between the birth clan and GRACE. GOD IS LOVE AND MERCY.

Undeniably, I acknowledge the supernatural powers behind Mohammed and the Koran and I am even able to accept its wonders. Otherwise, this religion could not have survived. Assuming that the Koran existed before the New Testament, my reference basis would have been the Koran. Be that as it may, the New Testament was 630 years before Mohammed. So, my primary reference will be the Bible for this book of about fifty pages. I want to be clear, objective, precise and concise.

### **DOES THE BIBLE SPEAK OF A PROPHET COMING FROM ISMAEL**

First of all, what is Ismael's descendance?

Many Arabs refuse to believe that Ishmael had descendants. Yet the Bible affirms the contrary as God said to Abraham.

And as for Ishmael, I have heard thee: Behold, I have blessed him, and will make him fruitful, and will multiply him exceedingly; twelve princes shall he beget, and I will make him a great nation.

Genesis 17:20

Who are these twelve princes? Here the Bible brings complementarity.

And it came to pass after the death of Abraham, that God blessed his son Isaac; and Isaac dwelt by the well Lahairoi. Now these are the generations of Ishmael, Abraham's son, whom Hagar the Egyptian, Sarah's handmaid, bare unto Abraham: And these are the names of the sons of Ishmael, by their names, according to their generations: the firstborn of Ishmael, Nebajoth; and Kedar, and Adbeel, and Mibsam, And Mishma, and Dumah, and Massa, Hadar, and Tema, Jetur, Naphish, and Kedemah: These are the sons of Ishmael, and these are their names, by their towns, and by their castles; twelve princes according to their nations. And these are the years of the life of Ishmael, an hundred and thirty and seven years: and he gave up the ghost and died; and was gathered unto his people. And they dwelt from Havilah unto Shur, that is before Egypt, as thou goest toward Assyria: and he died in the presence of all his brethren.

### **Genesis 25:11-18**

When we examine the geographical delimitation of Genesis 25:18, we immediately notice that it is the countries under Muslim influence. In reality, it is the Arab people. The Koran gives the posterity of Ishmael to the Arab people.

Ishmael occupies a prominent place in the Koran and the Islamic tradition. In Islam Ishmael and Isaac are two prophets of equal importance, without any rivalry, both beloved by their father Abraham. Ishmael is the elder brother of 14-year-old Isaac. These two characters, however, play a different role in the Koranic and Biblical scenes. The Bible, a sacred book of Jews and Christians, argues that Abraham's "only child" put to the test during human sacrifice is Isaac. The Koran, a sacred book of Muslims, does not explicitly name which but the Muslim Ulamas consider it Ishmael by logical deduction since Isaac was at no time the only son of Abraham and it is only Ishmael who was at one point. Both accounts show the genealogical importance of the two sons of Abraham, since from one lineage (Isaac) the Jewish nation will be born, and from the other lineage (Ishmael), the Arab nation will come.

## **The Abrahamic religion**

Sarah, desperate to have a child, offered her servant Hagar to her husband Abraham. Hagar became pregnant and begot a son named Ishmael. Sarah became pregnant in her turn and had a son named Isaac.

God establishes his covenant with Isaac that Sarah bore to him. Sarah asked Abraham to drive out Hagar and Ishmael. So, God said to Abraham:

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And as for Ishmael, I have heard thee: Behold, I have blessed him, and will make him fruitful, and will multiply him exceedingly; twelve princes shall he beget, and I will make him a great nation.

But my covenant will I establish with Isaac, which Sarah shall bear unto thee at this set time in the next year.

### **Genesis 17: 20-21**

Ishmael gave birth to a great nation, that of the Arab nation. But the covenant was made with Isaac from which Shiloh (Genesis 49:10) or the Messiah was to come from. When Abraham died, his two sons buried him (Genesis 25:9). There is no Messiah, no savior and no prophet of Ishmael. The Savior comes from Isaac. It was known to all that Abraham wanted a son from Sara. So when Ishmael was cast out with Hagar, the only son from the offspring leading to the Messiah is Isaac. He then became the only son of Abraham according to the promise once made by God.

Although Ishmael was blessed by God and the Bible sometimes mentions his name, the Word of God focuses on the descendants of Isaac and the coming of the Messiah. Thus, the prophets began to reveal information leading to the recognition of the promised Messiah.

The prophecies announcing the coming of the Messiah in relation to the life of Jesus

I'm talking about prophecies that we read textually in the Bible. I give you approximately the number of years before the birth of the SAVIOR and the probability of their fulfillment. There are seventeen (17), all fulfilled in the holy person of Jesus Christ.

**TABLE 1 – Prophecies, announcing the coming of a MESSIAH**

	Prophecies	Place and time	Probability
1	The birth of Jesus at Bethlehem in the tribe of Juda	Micah 3 :1 (600 years BC), Genesis 49 :10, (1400 years BC)	1 chance on 2400
2	Jesus will be preceded by a messenger	Isaiah 40 :3 (900 years BC)	1 chance on 20
3	Jesus will enter in Jerusalem on a donkey	Zachariah 9 :9 (600 years BC)	1 chance on 50
4	He shall be betrayed by a disciple	Psalms 41 :10 (1000 years BC)	1 chance on 10
5	His hands and his feet would be pierced	Psalms 22 :17 (1000 years BC)	1 chance on 100
6	He would be hurt by his enemies	Isaiah 53 :5 (900 years BC)	1 chance on 10
7	The price of betrayal for 30 pieces of silver	Zachariah 9 :9 (600 years BC)	1 chance on 50
8	They shall spit on him and beat him	Isaiah 50 :6 (900 years BC)	1 chance on 10
9	The price of betrayal would be thrown into the temple, and then given to buy the potter's field	Zechariah 11: 13 (600 years BC)	1 chance on 200
10	Jesus remained silent before his accusers	Isaiah 53: 7 (900 years BC)	1 chance on 100
11	He would be crucified along with thieves	Isaiah 53: 12 (900 years BC)	1 chance on 100
12	People would draw lots for his clothing	Psalms 22: 19 (1000 years BC)	1 chance on 100
13	His side was pierced	Zechariah 12: 10 (600 years BC)	1 chance on 100
14	None of his bones was broken	Psalms 34:21 would (1000 years BC)	1 chance on 20
15	His body would not see corruption	Psalms 16:10 (1000 years BC)	1 chance on 10000

16	His burial in the tomb of a rich man	Isaiah 53: 9 (900 years BC)	1 chance on 100
17	The darkness covering the earth on the day of Atonement	Amos 8: 9 (800 years BC)	1 chance on 1000

The probability that all these prophecies be accomplished in the life of the Savior in accordance with the Word was 1 chance on 48 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000, i.e. one chance on 480 billion X 1 billion X 1 trillion. From every indication, such work is supernatural and can only be possible with God just as the creation of the world.

As proof, I will quote Isaiah 53 and Psalms 22. All this was written in advance - that the death of Christ would be the price claimed by God to reconcile men to Himself.

Who hath believed our report? and to whom is the arm of the LORD revealed?

For he shall grow up before him as a tender plant, and as a root out of a dry ground: he hath no form nor comeliness; and when we shall see him, there is no beauty that we should desire him.

He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief: and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not.

Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows: yet we did esteem him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted.

But he was wounded for our transgressions; he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed.

All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned everyone to his own way; and the LORD hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.

He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth: he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth.

He was taken from prison and from judgment: and who shall declare his generation? **For he was cut off out of the land of the living: for the transgression of my people was he stricken.** And he made his grave with the wicked and with the rich in his death; because he had done no violence, neither was any deceit in his mouth.

Yet it pleased the LORD to bruise him; he hath put him to grief: when thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the LORD shall prosper in his hand.

He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied: by his knowledge shall my righteous servant justify many; for he shall bear their iniquities.

### **Isaiah 53:1-11 (600 BC)**

**And**

For the Director of music. To the tune of “The Doe” A Psalm of David.

My God! My God! Why hast thou forsaken me?, why art thou so far from healing me, and from the words of my roaring?

Oh my God, I cry in the day time, but thou hearest not; and in the night season, and am not silent. But thou art holy, O thou that inhabitest the praises of Israel.

Our fathers trusted in thee: they trusted, and thou didst deliver them.

They cried unto thee, and were delivered: they trusted in thee, and were not confounded. But I am a worm, and no man; a reproach of men, and despised of the people. All they that see me laugh me to scorn: they shoot out the lip, they shake the head, saying, He trusted on the LORD that he would deliver him: let him deliver him, seeing he delighted in him. But thou art he that took me out of the womb: thou didst make me hope when I was upon my mother's breasts. I was cast upon thee from the womb: thou art my God from my mother's belly. Be not far from me; for trouble is near; for there is none to help. Many bulls have compassed me: strong bulls of Bashan have beset me round. They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a ravening and a roaring lion. I am poured out like water, and all my bones are out of joint: my heart is like wax; it is melted in the midst of my bowels. My strength is dried up like a potsherd; and my tongue cleaveth to my jaws; and thou hast brought me into the dust of death.

For dogs have compassed me: the assembly of the wicked have inclosed me: they pierced my hands and my feet. I may tell all my bones: they look and stare upon me. They part my garments among them, and cast lots upon my vesture. But be not thou far from me, O LORD: O my strength, haste thee to help me. Deliver my soul from the sword; my darling from the power of the dog. Save me from the lion's mouth: for thou hast heard me from the horns of the unicorns. I will declare thy name unto my brethren: in the midst of the congregation will I praise thee. Ye that fear the LORD, praise him; all ye the seed of Jacob, glorify him; and fear him, all ye the seed of Israel. For he hath not despised nor abhorred the affliction of the afflicted; neither hath he hid his face

from him; but when he cried unto him, he heard. My praise shall be of thee in the great congregation: I will pay my vows before them that fear him. The meek shall eat and be satisfied: they shall praise the LORD that seek him: your heart shall live forever. ! All the ends of the world shall remember and turn unto the LORD: and all the kindreds of the nations shall worship before thee. For the kingdom is the LORD's: and he is the governor among the nations. All they that be fat upon earth shall eat and worship: all they that go down to the dust shall bow before him: and none can keep alive his own soul. A seed shall serve him; it shall be accounted to the Lord for a generation. They shall come, and shall declare his righteousness unto a people that shall be born, that he hath done this.

Psalms 22 :1-22 (1100 BC)

Jesus openly revealed his atoning work severally during his lifetime.

And he began to teach them, that the Son of man must suffer many things, and be rejected of the elders, and of the chief priests, and scribes, and be killed, and after three days rise again.

(Mark 8:32)

And

Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the scriptures.

And said unto them, Thus it is written, and thus it behooved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day,

and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem.

And ye are witnesses of these things.

And, behold, I send the promise of my Father upon you: but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high.

(Luke 24:46-49)

The purpose and the saving ministry of Christ through his Holy Blood, as well as his resurrection after three days, were known from time immemorial. Nothing was hidden from men. The apostle Paul revealed nothing new to men that was not known in advance by them. He simply fulfilled his ministry, that of preaching the Good News and reminding men of the scriptures, as well as probing the mysteries.

### **Did Jesus accomplish his ministry?**

The biblical answer to the question above is **YES**.

When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, he said, **it is finished**: and he bowed his head, and gave up the ghost.

### **John 19:30**

God's will was that His only begotten Son should bear the sins of all men on the cross. So whoever wants to come to God has a passage through Christ to the eternal life of holiness. It is **SALVATION THROUGH GRACE**.

God will NEVER weigh the good and the bad actions in the life of a man who has **NOT ACCEPTED THE SACRIFICE OF HIS SON**. Those who will go to heaven will be the men who have accepted the **HOLY GIFT OF CHRIST** for themselves. This is the only way possible to be **SAVED**.

### **Is there a prophet to come after Christ?**

## **The biblical answer is NO.**

Jesus Christ the same yesterday, today, and for ever.

**Hebrews 13:8**

**And**

But this man, because he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood.

Hebrews 7:24

Jesus being the Son of God and the perpetual Holy Sacrifice, slain as ransom for the sins of all men, will **NEVER** have a successor.

My book: WHAT EVERY MAN SHOULD KNOW BEFORE DYING: addresses salvation by grace abundantly. It is available at [www.denisboivin.org](http://www.denisboivin.org)

Then a man with many wonders and not announced by the prophets appears 630 years after the New Testament. Mohammed comes to deny the law, the prophets and the Holy Sacrifices of Christ. Mohammed considered himself, the second messenger of God, because Christ failed in his mission. Mohammed, the angel Gabriel and Allah, offer us the Koran. Oops, how do we react to that? Yet the **HOLY SCRIPTURES** reveal to us that **IT IS FINISHED**. So, there is nothing more to add or remove.

## **God put a secret code on His book: the Bible**

### The signature of God on His book, the Bible

Yvan Panin left his native Russia, to come to Canada in the village of Aldershot Ontario. In 1890, while carrying out studies on the Bible, he discovered a surprising mathematical<sup>1</sup> code. The seventy books of the Bible that make up the Word of God in its original version were written in three different languages. The

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<sup>1</sup>An expert in mathematics, ex-skeptic, proves that God is the author of the Bible. After Michael Drosnin's book: THE BIBLE, THE SECRET CODE, This is that of Edwin Sherman: **BIBLE CODE BOMBSHELL** ("The bomb of the Bible Code: convincing scientific evidence proving that God is the author of the Bible").

Old Testament was written in Hebrew, but there are also some texts written in Aramaic. There are only **few texts written in Aramaic** in the Bible: a few chapters of Daniel (from 2:4-7, 28) and Ezra (4, 8: 6, 18) and a verse in Genesis (31: 47) and Jeremiah (10:11). These are essentially books written after the return from exile. The 27 books of the New Testament were written in Greek.

Meanwhile these three languages are alphanumeric, that is to say that their alphabets also serve as figures. The perfect number is seven (7), the figure of God being the number seven (7). God's plan proposes seven dispensations, seven stages, seven candlesticks, seven churches, seven cups, seven trumpets, seven seals, seven days, cell renewal of the human body every seven years, the resting of earth every seven years, construction of the temple of Solomon in seven years, seven times the just falls and rises, seven stars, seven lamps which are the seven spirits of God, the lamb had seven horns and seven eyes and others. Seventy books are the Word of God in its original text, the seventy weeks of Daniel and others.

Mr. Panin realized that the Bible was encoded and called his discovery the "law of seven." All the letters forming each of the verses of the seventy books of the Bible by summation and division comes down to number seven in the original texts. The whole Book of God divided in its simplest form verse by verse and book by book giving seven (7). No other book on earth has such codification. The Bible was written by over forty (40) different writers over the centuries. The probability that each author not being inspired by God was able to send this code in each of these biblical books is mathematically unfathomable, the figure is incredible.

A team of ten researchers from Harvard University gave an alphanumeric connotation to English language which has a vocabulary potential of 400,000 words compared to the Hebrew language with a vocabulary potential of 45,000 words. Mathematicians despite the use of computers which is nine (9) times easier to compose concise and logical sentences were not even able in ten (10) months to incorporate 30 multiples of seven in their work as is the case in the Hebrew words of Genesis 1: 1. If anyone doubts the difficulty of composing a passage containing a large number of combinations of multiple of seven, let him try to experience it by himself. Only the 70 books<sup>2</sup> making up the present canon of the Bible have this signature. The apocryphal books do not have such signature. A surprising fact, it appears that writers of the Old and New Testament have this code of God in their mathematical original texts. In contrast none of the apocryphal books have this mathematical code. So Jesus Christ is truly the cornerstone of Sacred Scripture.

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<sup>2</sup> Find on the Internet web site : <http://www.bibleetnombres.online.fr/panin.htm>

Jesus is the awaited Messiah given that the authors of the old and the new covenant were inspired by the same Holy Spirit. God confirms through His signature or His codification in the Holy Scriptures that Jesus is the Holy Son of God.

The Holy Bible is made up of the Old and New Testaments. The Bible is the unique book in the world which has this codification. The Bible belongs to Christians. The Old Testament is the “Law of Moses”. It is the essence of the Hebraic religion or “Judaism”. The New Testament gives SALVATION to mankind through JESUS CHRIST. It is the only way for the individual man to return to God. We are born ALONE, we live ALONE with ourselves and we die ALONE. SALVATION THROUGH GRACE is individual; no one can do it for you.

### Double opening

The discovery of Yvan Panin with the codification in the language of biblical texts, is said to be the biggest of secrets within the sphere of multiplication of knowledge.

Prophet Daniel whose prophecies were mainly based on the end times, inspired by God made this key statement:

But you, Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book until the time of the end; many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall increase.”

### **Daniel 12:4**

The arrival of computer enabled the establishment of letter sequences to bring out intelligible words respecting the signature of God explained above. This is how much knowledge was acquired in the scientific world.

Taking the inspired books of God, men who control the planet and scientists with the help of very powerful computers have brought out equidistant letters and have formed intelligible sentences which have enabled men to make a great leap forward in scientific, medical and social policies.

The said social policies make it possible to retrace the history of the earth from origin to end. The names of the main actors are mentioned in these equidistant biblical sentences.

Michael Drosnin and Rabbi Michael Dov Weissmand<sup>3</sup> specialized in astronomy, in mathematics and in Jewish studies made a significant discovery. In the original Hebrew and Greek texts, sentences are hidden and demonstrate God's foresight about future events. Indeed with the advent of the computer, it is possible to decipher phrases encoded in the Bible. In an original book of the Bible, if we take the series of letters to all seven letters, twelve letters and so on, there are words and phrases clearly and equidistantly intelligible. These studies are ongoing at Hebrew University and many subjects are demystified. Of course, it is not for man to know the future but once events happen, these encoded phrases in all the books that make up the Biblical canon only make sense.

Currently, although research continues on the Holy Book, the key present and future socio-political actors are already known. The Bible shows us the foresight of God.

### **AN EXTRAORDINARY REALITY**

Another surprising fact, of course to the glory of God for His son is that few chapters in the Old Testament are directly centred on the Messiah, There is Psalm 22, Psalm 41, Isaiah 53 and Isaiah 61. Yet, when we use sequential logic encrypted interval, we can clearly decode this phrase in each of these prophecies "Jesus is his name". While an encoded name from the beginning to the end of the Bible appears clearly, that of Yeshua, meaning Jesus in English. The probability that such a thing happens, while respecting the perfect mathematical code of God is unimaginable, the number is so large.

The majority of these discoveries are not given to ordinary people. They remain in the hands of co-opted small groups who jealously keep that knowledge to themselves. The undisclosed idea is to hide the truth about SALVATION through JESUS CHRIST. Then, they will soon introduce their false Kabbalist god in a world totalitarian government, if you want more information<sup>4</sup> on this subject. The LUCIFER and BLUEBEAM project is just one of the many examples.

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<sup>3</sup> EL CODIGO SECRETO Y EL RAPTO DE LA NOVIA

<sup>4</sup> THE 'RAPTURE OF THE CHURCH AND THE SHADOW OF THIS WORLD, AUTHOR DENIS BOIVIN, [WWW.DENISBOIVIN.ORG](http://WWW.DENISBOIVIN.ORG)

Many Muslims boast of the so-called digital miracle of the Koran. Trying to prove that the Koranic text contains hidden mathematical formulas that reveal its authenticity, like the Bible.

Undoubtedly, and after careful verification, we discover that the people who support this thesis are not very honest. The numbers are falsified and the formulas diverted. By applying the Gematria rules as a system of digital texts counting, we arrive at mixed results. In Arabic, Gematria is called sentences counting system (Nidham Hissab El Djoumel). It is a digital system completely different from that of the Bible. This proves beyond any doubt that the Koran is not a continuation of the Bible and the New Testament. At a lower level, however, there is the supernatural of another essence than the God of the Bible. Which?

At first, we saw that the Bible contains everything under the deity of Jesus. Indeed, the Holy Sacrifice that reconciles sinful men with God, being perfect and accomplished. God the FATHER does not recognize any other mediator and the PRIESTHOOD of Jesus is eternal.

Secondly, the secret code that God put on his book, the Bible has no equivalent on Earth. The Koran is not a continuity of the book of God, its mathematical key being smaller and different.

The divergences that the Koran has in relation to the divinity of Jesus, salvation through GRACE, TRINITY, and resurrection, indicate a spirit of contradiction and substitution for Biblical redemption. All these reasons mentioned oblige me not to quote the Koran at the level of its religious teaching in this book.

**LET US MAKE AN ANALYSIS OF BOTH CHARACTERS**

<b><u>JESUS</u></b>	<b><u>MOHAMMED</u></b>
<p>Does the Bible announce his coming?</p> <p>YES, As shown in Table 1 on pages 7 and 8 of this book, the Word of God announces in 17 points in the Old Testament.</p> <p>The probability that all the prophecies announcing his coming could be realized was 1 chance on 48 000 000</p>	<p>Does the Bible announce his coming?</p> <p>NO, There is no place in the Bible where the coming of Mohammed is mentioned. Some Muslims have argued that it was Mohammed instead of Jesus that was announced. However, when we look at prophetic announcements about His coming, we realize that it is not about Mohammed.</p> <p>Example: Mohammed was born in Mecca in Saudi</p>

<p>000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000.</p>	<p>Arabia and he did not die crucified. The Messiah awaited by the Bible was to be born in Bethlehem and die on the cross as point 1 and 11 demonstrate in Table 1.</p>
<p><u>Approved miracles (Bible) done by Jesus</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Marriage of Cana (Jn 2:11)</li> <li>2) Healing a demoniac in Capernaum (Mark 1: 2128)</li> <li>3) The miraculous catch (Lk 5: 1-11)</li> <li>4) Resurrection at Nain (Lk7: 11-17)</li> <li>5) Healing of the leper(Mt, Mk1 :40-45,Lk)</li> <li>6) Healing an officer's son (Mt8 :5-13)</li> <li>7) Healing of Peter's mother-in-law (Mk 1: 29-34)</li> <li>8) Other Exorcisms at Capernaum (Lk 4: 40-41)</li> <li>9) The calmed storm Mk4 :35-41)</li> <li>10) Chase demons among the Gadamerites (Mk5 :1-20)</li> <li>11) Healing a paralytic (Mt9: 1-8)</li> <li>12) Resurrection of the daughter of Jairus (Mk 5: 21-43)</li> <li>13) The haemorrhagic woman (Mt9 :20-22)</li> <li>14) Healing of two blind (Mt9 :27-31)</li> <li>15) Healing of a demonic mute (Mt9 :32-34)</li> <li>16) Healing at the Bethesda pool(Jn5 :1-18)</li> <li>17) Healing of the man with the paralyzed hand (Lk6 :6-11)</li> <li>18) Exorcism on a blind mute (Mk8: 20-30)</li> <li>19) Healing of the crippled woman (Lk13: 10-17)</li> <li>20) Multiplication of the loaves for 5000 men (Jn6: 5-15)</li> <li>21) Jesus walks on the water (Jn6: 16-21)</li> <li>22) Healing in numbers at Gennesareth (Mt 14: 34-36)</li> <li>23) Healing the daughter of a Canaanite (Mk7: 27-30)</li> <li>24) Healing the deaf at Decapolis (Mk: 31-37)</li> <li>25) Multiplication of loaves for 4000 men (Mk8: 1-9)</li> <li>26) Healing of the blind man at Bethsaida (Mk :8 :22-26)</li> <li>27) Transfiguration of Jesus (Mt17 :1-13)</li> <li>28) Healing an epileptic (Lk9: 37-49)</li> <li>29) Coin in the mouth of the fish (Mt17: 24-27)</li> <li>30) Healing of a man filled with edema (Lk14: 1-6)</li> <li>31) The healing of ten (10) lepers (Lk17: 11-19)</li> <li>32) Healing a man blind from birth (Jn9: 1-12))</li> <li>33) Healing of two blind men near Jericho (Mt20:</li> </ol>	<p><u>Miracles (Koran ) done by Mohammed</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) THE SPLIT OF THE MOON</li> <li>2) Pieces of bread for 70 people</li> <li>3) 130 people for the liver of a sheep</li> <li>4) Water gushes through the fingers of the prophet calming the thirst of 1400 men</li> <li>5) Water gushes through the prophet's fingers so that 90 men will perform their ablutions</li> <li>6) The healing of Ali's eye before the Battle of Khaybar</li> <li>7) The healing of Salama's leg by the saliva of the prophet</li> <li>8) A talking wolf</li> <li>9) The sheep speaks to the prophet</li> <li>10) Food glorifies God</li> <li>11) The rocks, saying, "Peace be upon you, O messenger of God"</li> <li>12) A trunk of palm trees cries because the prophet left it.</li> <li>13) The tree testifies that he is only a God and that Mohammed is his messenger.</li> <li>14) Angels Gabriel and Michael fight alongside Prophet Mohammed</li> </ol>

2934)

34) Resurrection of Lazarus (John 11: 1-44)

35) The sterile fig tree (Mt 21: 18-22)

36) Healing the soldier's ear (Lk22: 49-51)

37) Other miraculous catch (Jn 21: 1-24)

NB: Only one reference per miracle, there is often more than one reference.

See what Apostle John testifies:

And many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book

But these are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name.  
(John 20 :30-31)

And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. Amen.

John 21:25

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>GOD THE FATHER THROUGH JESUS</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>PERMITTED RESURRECTIONS</u></b></p> <p>In fact, Lazarus, the daughter of Jairus, and a young man in the city of Nain were resurrected. The Bible does not recount what they saw in the afterlife, nor does it say anything about their lives after the resurrection. All are resurrected under the Old Covenant; they saw the abode of the dead. Jesus because of his HOLINESS, bore all the sins of men, death could not hold him back. Jesus through his resurrection opens to us the doors of the Kingdom of Heavens. Jesus is the first to be resurrected under the New Covenant, the one who gives eternal life to all who wish to follow Him into death because He removes their sins on the cross (Acts 26:23, Romans 8:29, Colossians 1: 15-18, Revelation 1: 5).</p>	<p><b><u>Allah NEVER allowed resurrection.</u></b></p> <p>Two questions arise. Is Allah afraid to know what is his kingdom or does he not have the power of resurrection?</p>
<p><b><u>MISSION OF JESUS ON EARTH</u></b></p> <p>Jesus had to make the Father's love known to all men on earth. He was the HOLY SACRIFICE necessary to erase sin in the world. His sacrifice on the cross is so great that it makes it possible to reconcile all the men who ask Jesus to SAVE them and to bear all their sins on the cross individually. As soon as this act is done (that of asking Jesus to bear their personal sins on the cross), such a one is sealed with the Holy Spirit and will belong forever to Christ who will raise him up and give him a heavenly body in eternal life. Every little stone that acknowledges himself as a sinner and sees his Savior obtains SALVATION and forms the universal church across the different nations of the earth. This prevails as long as nations accept them as Christians.</p> <p>Even today, there are some countries that grant no rights to Christians. Christians in such countries are called to live as the first Christians and to accept persecutions with love. Jesus and the Father do not refuse anyone.</p>	<p><b><u>MOHAMMED'S MISSION ON EARTH</u></b></p> <p>At the age of three (3), with a brother who was shepherding a few animals. The young Mohammed explains to them that two men dressed in white had come and laid him on the ground and that they had opened his chest and extracted something from him. According to Muslim tradition, the two men dressed in white would be two angels, sent to purify the heart of the child, destined to be a prophet and to put the seal of prophecy between his shoulders.</p> <p>Around year 610 for the first time, the angel Gabriel appears to him in the "Hira" cave. He used to go there to meditate. Angel Gabriel transmitted the word of God to him by revelation. Mohammed who who was 40 years old then began to transmit the verses that he claimed to be revealed by Allah and dictated in Arabic by angel Gabriel. This declaration went on successively for twenty-three years. The revelations were made punctually or regularly according to the facts of the life of the prophet and the community of believers. The said declarations ended up forming the Koran, which he now took time from the beginning to teach orally.</p> <p>In 622, Mohammed reorganized Yathrib which finally become Medina. He played the role of religious, political and military leader simultaneously. He based himself on the two Arab tribes and the three Jewish tribes living there. A constitutional-pact (Constitution of Medina) governed the relations between the different religious communities that lived in the city, guaranteeing in particular to all the citizens the freedom of conscience. Nevertheless, these new orders came to thwart the interests of the notables of the city of which `Abd Allah Ibn Ubayy Ibn Salûl, the leader of the movement of the</p>

<p><b><u>MILITARY CAREER OF JESUS</u></b></p> <p><b><u>NONE.</u></b> His teaching is only love, forgiveness and mercy.</p>	<p>"Hypocrites", and those of the Jewish tribes of Medina, who lived from arms trafficking.</p> <p>In 623, as a military leader, he had his first victory in Badr or Jihad. In 628, he obtained the Covenant of Hudaibya. With an army of 10,000 men he took over the city of Mecca in 629. That was the beginning of forceful allegiances "believe or die" to survive. Excellent for a growing religion. Mohammed died on June 8, 632 in Medina.</p> <p>Allah's goal is to create a powerful Islamic State with forceful allegiance during Holy War. Today, there are 1.5 billion believers in Islam, less than 20% of whom are Arab.</p> <p>In Islam, there are two phases and two movements. In time of peace Allah is good and merciful, the one who kills or commits suicide will not go to Paradise, the unacknowledged goal of recruiting new co-religionists, to militate for Islam and assert their right by objecting the laws of the countries that welcome them, until they take political control of the country. So when Muslims are in the majority, a civil war sets in. In the second phase, Allah is ruthless; they have the right to kill, torture, plunder and make forced allegiances to tilt the host country into Mohammedanism.</p> <p>These positions give two diametrically opposite messages. Muslims, considering themselves in a state of peace, preach Mohammedanism in a state of peace. While those who consider themselves in a state of war with the world for the cause of Islam act as jihadists with all acts of violence, permitted in the Koran. Depending on the position taken by the believer, both will go to heaven if their intentions are pure before Allah.</p> <p>The unacknowledged goal of Islam, being the control of the world by their religion. Every Muslim will become a potential enemy of the free world when they become the majority population in the world.</p> <p><b><u>MILITARY CAREER OF MOHAMMED</u></b></p> <p><b><u>SEE TABLE 2 BELOW</u></b></p> <p>Rapes, murders, decapitation, rapes, torture, looting, betrayals, lies and cruelties are on the agenda.</p>
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## VOW

God wants us to fulfill every vow made to every man on earth. No deception is allowed.

You have heard again that it was said to the elders: You shall not break your vow, but you will do to the Lord that which you have vowed to do. (Matthew 5 :33)

## CONDITION OF THE WOMAN

The woman is the equal of the man. Different biblical texts grant an equal status to women. In particular, in legal matters, protection of children under the age of reason and others. Nowadays, the notion of women's equality through

## VOW

*VOW made by the unfaithful, represents NOTHING.* A serious problem that hinders the West from understanding Islam despite the efforts made is the Islamic principle of "religious deception" (*al Taqqiya*). This principle encourages Muslims to deceive non-Muslims to advance the cause of Islam. Muslim groups today in the West use dissimulation and omission to give the impression that Islam is a "religion of peace", which is a total fiction.

"Deception" has its origin in the Koran. Surah 3:28 says that a believer "should not take infidels as allies" ... unless it is to "protect oneself from them".

*"That believers should not take infidels as allies except to protect themselves from them ..."*

What sense does it have? It's a strange expression, which could be ambiguous. Let's glance at the verses and what the Muslims themselves say. Let's see Ibn Kathir, one of the great commentators of the Koran. He was in the fifteenth century but his writings are still read today, and published by Saudis. And he writes: *"Deception is allowed when Muslims are vulnerable or in a weak position. They can deceive the infidels, pretending to be friends with them. "And he quotes the tradition:*

*"We smile at them in front, but from behind, we curse them."*

As a result, it is very difficult for moderate and peaceful Muslims to stand up in the Islamic community and say: it is not part of Islam. It is only by deliberate deception that they do this, with the intention of misleading Westerners, in accordance with the Islamic doctrine of Taqqiya, the "godly lie". Or maybe, they are doing this simply because they are not aware of what Islam actually teaches.

**Sahih Al-Bukhari Vol 4 Book 52, Hadith 269 :**

## CONDITION OF THE WOMAN

**In Islam, women are inferior to men.** In Islam, women are not the same as men. Everyone has different rights and duties. The wife owes a respect to her husband, but in return, the man must provide for his wife. In some cases, the testimony of the man is worth double the woman. In other cases it is the opposite, the testimony of the woman is worth twice

biblical principles is acquired in all countries of the Judeo-Christian world.

that of the man.

Some people harbor suspicion and raise questions about Islam's position on the status of women as human beings. One of these questions is: how does Islam consider that women are on an equal footing with men while, at the same time, they favor men over certain points such as legal testimony, inheritance, blood price, family responsibility, state command and other ministerial charges?

The distinction (if ever it can be so called) between man and woman is not due to a preference of God for man or woman. Neither is one nobler than the other or closer to God than the other. In reality, it is the piety and the conscience that are measured to determine who is the most noble and the closest to God: "The most noble of you, with God, is the most pious.

God is certainly Omniscient and Great Knower. "(Surah 49 entitled the Flats, Al-Hujurât, verse 13).

However, the distinction made by the verse is simply conditioned by the different duties assigned to each of the two sexes, by virtue of their natural dispositions. The man superior to the woman.

Muslims may say, whatever they want, but in countries where sharia is in force, the testimony of the man is worth double that of the woman. The man can commit all sorts of abuses he wants as long as there are not two women to cancel his testimony: and again, in general man wins.

#### THE WIVES OF MOHAMMED

According to his biographers, "Mohammed" had a total of fifteen wives throughout his life. In his book *The Chronicle*, the medieval historian Tabari reports that Mohammed had coveted five women and that he had two slaves, one of whom "Maria daughter of Simeon the Coptic", gave him a son, Ibrahim, who died at the age of two. "At times, he had eleven wives, sometimes nine and sometimes ten. When he died, he left nine widows. ". A little further, Tabari points out that according to other traditions, Mohammed probably married twenty women, and

#### JESUS AND WOMEN

Jesus had no sexual relationship with a woman. His HOLINESS does not allow any mixture of fluids between sin and holiness.

His time being short, he focused only on his mission until

He returned to heaven.

Christian marriage is monogamous.

### **CHRISTIAN SALVATION**

**All who pass through the Sacrifice of Jesus on the cross are sealed by the Holy Spirit and SAVED in their lifetime.**

Jesus erases all the sins of believers who agree to be justified by his BLOOD. After, they have only to live according to the holy scriptures and they will individually build their heavenly rewards.

there were five more women whom the prophet coveted, but he did not marry.

After the death of Khadija, his first wife, he married the widow Saouda, then, practicing according to the norms and values of Arabia of the time and still current in some countries, about 50 years old, he married Aisha daughter of Abu Bakr who was 6 years old. Three years later, he consummated the marriage when she was just 9 years old. In my country, we would call it pedophilia. In 627, he married Rayhana a Jewess, then Myriam in 629 a Christian; the same year, he marries Safiyya a Jew, in accordance with the marriage rules of Islam. By the end of his life, Mohammed would have had nine wives including a Coptic Christian slave who had been given to him by the King of Egypt. According to the koran, this special status of Mohammed allowing him to have more than four wives was probably revealed to him by angel Gabriel:

"O Prophet! You have the right to marry women that you have endowed, captives that God has dropped into your hands, the daughters of your uncles and aunts maternal and paternal who fled with you, and all faithful wife who has given her soul to the Prophet if the Prophet wishes to marry her. It is a privilege that we grant you over the other believers. "

"We know the laws of marriage which we have established for believers. Do not fear that you would make yourself guilty by using your rights. God is forgiving and merciful" (Surah al Ahzab, verses 49-51)

What can we say except that he was polygamous?

### **MUSLIM SALVATION**

#### **Do all Muslims go to Heaven?**

For Muslims only God knows who will go to paradise: This does not mean that religion is worthless. On the contrary, one thing is certain: the Muslim who believes in one God, does not give him partners and associates nothing else with God, who prays 5 times a day and practices good works, will go to heaven. The non-Muslim has a very good chance of not going to Heaven. Moreover, for Muslims, there

<p><b><u>THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN</u></b></p> <p><b><u>AFTER THE RAPTURE OF THE CHURCH,</u></b> ONE THOUSAND SEVEN (1007) YEARS IT WILL BE LEFT FOR THIS CURRENT EARTH BEFORE IT IS DESTROYED AFTER THE LAST JUDGEMENT.</p> <p>God will make us a new heaven and a new earth in the Kingdom of Heaven (2 Peter 3:13, Revelation 21: 1). We will dwell in the new Jerusalem as described (Revelation 21: 9-27). We will have a heavenly body (1 Corinthians 15: 48-49). We will always be in joy and happiness</p>	<p>is the notion of purgatory.</p> <p>For example, a Muslim living in times of peace: a Muslim who kills another Muslim voluntarily will never see paradise. He will remain in hell forever. For others but after serving his sentence, he will go to heaven.</p> <p>Example of a Muslim living in war: A Muslim who will kill the most enemies of Islam, should be a Muslim brother, go to paradise. By definition, everything that is not Muslim is an enemy or an infidel. It is from there that we have all acts of violence around the world in the name of Allah.</p> <p>But again, God will do what He wants ...</p> <p><b><u>PARADISE</u></b></p> <p>He who will be in paradise will have right, it is true, to 72 virgins. He will even have the right to 73 virgins if he wants to, or even 74, or even 75, or 76, or even 77 ... In paradise, we have the right to everything we want, it is the principle of paradise.</p> <p>The place will be heavenly and the inhabitants will be entitled to all that they have been deprived of on earth and more.</p> <p>"You will find what you desire; you will get what you ask for "[Koran XLI, 31].</p>
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**TABLE 2 – Military Career of Mohammed**

	Name	Date	Order of Mohammed and reason for the expedition	Main primary sources
1	<u>Raid of the Al Is caravan</u>	623 <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>	Raided the Quraysh caravan to free themselves from poverty <sup>5</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Ishaq</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>
2	<u>Raid of the Batn Rabigh Caravan</u>	623 <sup>1,2,3,6</sup>	Raided the Quraysh caravan to free themselves from poverty <sup>4,5</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:57:4 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>
3	<u>Raid of the Kharar caravan</u>	May & June 623 <sup>1,2,3,4,8</sup>	Attacked a Quraysh <sup>4</sup> caravan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>
4	<u>Invasion of Waddan</u>	August 623 <sup>8,9</sup>	Attacked a Quraysh caravan with camels <sup>4,8</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u> et <u>Ibn Ishaq</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>10</sup></li> </ul>
5	<u>Invasion of Buwat</u>	October 623 <sup>11,12</sup>	Raided Quraysh caravan with 200 camels <sup>13,14</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih Muslim</u>« 5:57:4 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u> &amp; <u>Ibn Ishaq</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>14</sup></li> </ul>
6	<u>Invasion of Dul Ashir</u>	December 623 <sup>15</sup>	Attacked a Quraysh <sup>9</sup> caravan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u> &amp; <u>Ibn Ishaq</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>16</sup></li> </ul>
7	<u>Invasion of Safwan</u>	623 <sup>15</sup>	To chase Kurz bin Jabir AlFihri who was leader of a small group plundering the animals of Mohammed <sup>13</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u> &amp; <u>Ibn Ishaq</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>17</sup></li> </ul>
8	<u>Raid of Nakhla</u>	January 624 <sup>15</sup>	Attacked a Quraysh caravan and obtained information <sup>6,18</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « La Vache », II [<a href="#">archive</a>], 217, (ar) البقرة [archive]<sup>19,20</sup></li> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>21</sup></li> </ul>

9	<u>The battle of Badr</u>	March 624 <sup>22</sup>	Carried out a raid on a Quraysh caravan carrying 50,000 gold dinars guarded by 40 men, to consolidate the muslim <sup>23</sup> political, economic and military position.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « <u>Le Butin</u> », VIII [archive], 47, (ar) الأنفال [archive], <u>Le Coran</u>, « <u>La Plume</u> », LXVIII [archive], 25, (ar) القلم [archive], <u>Le Coran</u>, « <u>Le Butin</u> », VIII [archive], 5, (ar) الأنفال [archive], <u>Le Coran</u>, « <u>Le Butin</u> », VIII [archive], 6, (ar) الأنفال [archive] et plus<sup>25</sup></li> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>, <u>Sunan Abi Dawood</u><sup>26</sup></li> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u> et <u>Ibn Ishaq</u>, <u>Sirat Rasul Allah</u><sup>27</sup></li> </ul>
10	<u>Assassination of Asma bint Marwan</u>	January 624 <sup>28</sup>	Killed 'Asma' bint Marwan for opposing Mohammed through poetry and for inciting others to attack him <sup>29</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u> et <u>Ibn Ishaq</u>, <u>Sirat Rasul Allah</u><sup>30</sup></li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <u>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</u>, Volume 2<sup>29</sup></li> </ul>
11	<u>Assassination of Abu Afak</u>	February 624 <sup>31</sup>	killed Abu Afak for having opposed Mohammed through poetry <sup>30</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u> &amp; <u>Ibn Ishaq</u>, <u>Sirat Rasul Allah</u><sup>32</sup></li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <u>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</u>, Volume 2<sup>33</sup></li> </ul>
12	<u>Invasion of Sawiq</u>	624 <sup>34</sup>	Prosecuting <u>Abu Sufyan</u> for killing two muslim faithfuls and burning a corn field <sup>35</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u> et <u>Ibn Ishaq</u>, <u>Sirat Rasul Allah</u><sup>36</sup></li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <u>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</u>, Volume 2<sup>37</sup></li> </ul>
13	<u>Invasion of Banu Qaynuqa</u>	February 624 <sup>38</sup>	Attacked the Jews of Banu Qaynuqa for allegedly breaking the treaty known as the <u>Constitution of Medina</u> <sup>39</sup> by pinning the clothes of a Muslim woman leading to her being laid bare <sup>40</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « <u>Le Butin</u> », VIII [archive], 58, (ar) الأنفال [archive]<sup>41</sup>, <u>Le Coran</u>, « <u>La Famille d'Imran</u> », III [archive], 118, (ar) آل عمران [archive]<sup>42,43</sup>, <u>Le Coran</u>, « <u>La Famille d'Imran</u> », III [archive], 12, (ar) آل عمران [archive], <u>Le Coran</u>, « <u>La Famille d'Imran</u> », III [archive], 13, (ar) آل عمران [archive]<sup>44</sup></li> <li>• <u>Sahih Muslim</u> « 19: » (Archive • Wikiwix • Archive.is • Google • Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <u>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</u>, Volume 2<sup>45</sup></li> <li>• <u>Tabari</u>, Volume 7, The foundation of the community<sup>46</sup></li> </ul>

14	<u>Invasion of Al Kudr</u>	May 624 <sup>47</sup>	Surprise attack on the Banu Salim tribe suspected of planning an attack on Medina <sup>48</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm &amp; Ibn Ishaq</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>49</sup></li> </ul>
15	<u>Invasion of Dhi Amr</u>	September 624 <sup>50,51</sup>	Raiding the Banu Muharib and Banu Talabah tribes after he received reports that they were apparently about to launch a raid on the suburbs of <u>Medina</u> <sup>52</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « La Table », V [archive], 11, (ar)المائدة [archive]<sup>52</sup></li> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:458 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archive •ve.is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>53</sup></li> </ul>
16	<u>Assassination of Ka'b ibn alAshraf</u>	September 624 <sup>54</sup>	According to Ibn Ishaq, Mohammed ordered his followers to kill Ka'b because he went to Mecca after Badr and was indignant against Mohammed. He also wrote verses in which he regretted the Quraysh victims who had been killed in Badr. Shortly afterwards he returned to Medina and wrote love verses of an insulting nature against the muslim woman <sup>55,56</sup> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:369 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archive •ve.is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Sahih Muslim</u>« 19:4436 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archive •ve.is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> </ul>

17	<u>Invasion of Bahran</u>	624 <sup>57</sup>	Raided the Banu Sulaym <sup>58</sup> tribe, no reason given in the primary sources (Probably a continuation of the previous war)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm &amp; Ibn Ishaq</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>59</sup></li> </ul>
18	<u>Raid on Nejd caravan</u>	624 <sup>57</sup>	Intercepted and took possession of the Quraysh caravan and its merchandise <sup>57</sup> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:627 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archive •ve.is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Sahih Muslim</u>« 19:4330 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archive •ve.is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Sunan Abi Dawood</u>« 14:2672 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archive •ve.is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>60</sup></li> <li>• <u>Tabari</u>, volume 7, <i>The foundation of the community</i><sup>61</sup></li> </ul>

19	<u>Expedition of Abdullah ibn 'Atik</u>	December 624 <sup>62</sup>	To Kill Abu Rafi 'ibn Abi Al-Huqaiq for mocking Mohammed with his poetry and for aiding Confederation troops by providing them with money and provisions <sup>63</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 4:52:264 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archi ve.is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:370 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archi ve.is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:371 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archi ve.is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:372 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archi ve.is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013) and more<sup>64</sup></li> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm et Ibn Ishaq</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>65</sup></li> <li>• <u>Tabari</u>, Volume 7, The foundation of the community<sup>60</sup></li> </ul>
20	<u>The battle of Uhud</u>	23 March 625 <sup>66,67</sup>	Defended himself against the Quraysh <sup>68</sup> attack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « <u>Le Butin</u> », VIII [archive], 36, (ar) الأنفال [archive]<sup>69</sup>, <u>Le Coran</u>,« <u>La Famille d'Imran</u> », III [archive], 122, (ar) آل عمران [archive], <u>Le Coran</u>,« <u>La Famille d'Imran</u> », III [archive], 167, (ar) آل عمران [archive]<sup>70</sup></li> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>, <u>Musnad Ahmad ibn Hanbal</u><sup>71</sup></li> </ul>
21	<u>Invasion de Hamra al-Asad</u>	March 625 <sup>72</sup>	Prevented the Quraysh attack against the weakened muslim army <sup>73</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « <u>La Famille d'Imran</u> », III [archive], 173,(ar) آل عمران [archive], <u>Le Coran</u>, « <u>La Famille d'Imran</u> », III [archive], 174,(ar) آل عمران [archive]<sup>73</sup></li> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm &amp; Ibn Ishaq</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>74</sup></li> <li>•</li> </ul>
22	<u>Expedition of Qatan</u>	June 625 <sup>72</sup>	Attacking the Banu Asad bin Khuzaymah tribe after receiving information that it was planning an attack on Medina <sup>75</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih Muslim</u>« 19:4330 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archive .is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:627 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archi ve.is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013) and more</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>76</sup></li> </ul>

23	<u>Expedition of Abdullah Ibn Unais</u>	625 <sup>77</sup>	Killed Khalid bin Sufyan, because there were reports that he was preparing an attack on Medina and inciting the people of Nakhla or Uranah to fight Muslims <sup>77</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Musnad Ahmad</u> 3:496<sup>78</sup></li> <li>• <u>Abi Dawood</u>, livre 2 no.1244<sup>79</sup></li> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>77</sup> <u>Tabari</u>, Volume 9, The last years of the Prophet<sup>80,81</sup></li> </ul>
24	<u>Expedition of Al Raji</u>	625 <sup>82</sup>	Some men suggested that Mohammed sent instructors to teach them Islam, but the men were bribed by the two Khuzaymah tribes who wanted revenge for the assassination of Khalid bin Sufyan by Mohammed's <sup>83</sup> followers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih Muslim</u>« 4:1442 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u><sup>85</sup></li> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>85</sup></li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>86</sup></li> </ul>
25	<u>Mission of Amr bin Umayyah alDamri</u>	627 <sup>87</sup>	Amr bin Umayyah al-Damri sent to assassinate <u>Abu Sufyan</u> <sup>88</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Tabari</u>, volume 7, <i>The foundation of the community</i><sup>89</sup></li> </ul>
26	<u>Expedition of Bir Maona</u>	July 625 <sup>90</sup>	Mohammed sent missionaries at the request of the tribe of Banu Amir <sup>91</sup> , but Muslims were killed in revenge for the assassination of <u>Khalid bin Sufyan</u> by followers of Mohammed <sup>83</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Coran</u> 3:169-173<sup>92</sup></li> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>93</sup> <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:405 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Sahih Muslim</u>« 4:1433 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> </ul>
27	<u>Invasion de Banu Nadir</u>	August 625 <sup>94</sup>	Muslim students (like Mubarakpuri) believe that the Banu Nadir were attacked because the angel Gabriel told Mohammed that some of the Banu Nadir wanted to assassinate <sup>95</sup> him.  <u>Watt</u> says it was in response to the tribe's criticism of Mohammed and doubts that they wanted to assassinate Mohammed. He says "It is possible that the allegation is just an excuse to justify the attack" <sup>96</sup> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Coran</u> chapitre 59, et <u>Le Coran</u>, « La Vache », II [<a href="#">archive</a>], 256, (ar) البقرة [archive]<sup>95</sup></li> <li>• <u>Sunan Abi Dawood</u>« 14:2676 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013))<sup>97</sup></li> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 3:39:519 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>98</sup> <u>Tabari</u>, Volume 9, The last years of the Prophet<sup>99</sup></li> </ul>

28	<u>Expedition of Dhat al-Riqa</u>	October 625 <sup>100</sup> or 627 <sup>98</sup>	Attack on the Banu Ghatafan tribe, because Mohammed received news that they were gathering in Dhat al-Riqa with a suspicious objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Coran 4:101 et 5:11</a><sup>102</sup> <a href="#">Sahih Muslim</a>« 4:1830 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Tabari</a>, Volume 7, The foundation of the community<sup>100</sup></li> </ul>
29	<u>Invasion of Badr</u>	January 626 <sup>84</sup> or March 625 <sup>87,103</sup>	Attacked the Quraysh led by Abu Sufyan, the two sides were preparing to clash with each other at Badr <sup>104</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Coran 3:173-176</a><sup>105,106</sup></li> <li>• <a href="#">Sahih al-Bukhari</a>« 5:59:627 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 May 2013)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Ibn Hichâm</a>, <a href="#">Sirat Rasul Allah</a><sup>104</sup></li> </ul>
30	<u>Invasion of Dumatul Jandal</u>	July 626 <sup>107</sup>	Invaded Duma, because Mohammed received information that certain tribes who were there, were involved in banditry operations and planned to attack Medina <sup>108</sup> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Ibn Hichâm &amp; Ibn Ishaq</a>, <a href="#">Sirat Rasul Allah</a><sup>109</sup></li> <li>• <a href="#">Ibn Sa'd</a>, <a href="#">Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</a>, Volume 2<sup>110</sup></li> </ul>
31	<u>Battle of Trench</u>	February 627 <sup>111</sup>	Mohammed ordered Muslims to defend Medina from attack, after the Banu Nadir and Banu Qaynuqa tribes had formed an alliance with the Quraysh; to attack Mohammed as revenge for being expelled from Medina <sup>112,113</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Coran 33:10-13</a>, <a href="#">Le Coran</a>, « <a href="#">La Famille d'Imran</a> », III [<a href="#">archive</a>], 22, (ar) آل عمران [<a href="#">archive</a>]<sup>115</sup></li> <li>• <a href="#">Sahih al-Bukhari</a>5:59:435 [<a href="#">archive</a>], <a href="#">Sahih Muslim</a>« 31:4940 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 May 2013) and more</li> <li>• <a href="#">Ibn Hichâm</a>, <a href="#">Sirat Rasul Allah</a><sup>115</sup></li> <li>• <a href="#">Ibn Sa'd</a>, <a href="#">Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</a>, Volume 2<sup>112</sup></li> </ul>
32	<u>Invasion of Banu Qurayza</u>	February–March 627 <sup>116</sup>	To attack Banu Qurayza because according to the Muslim tradition, he was asked to do so by the angel Gabriel <sup>117,118,119,120,121,122</sup> . Al-Waqidi believes that Mohammed had an agreement with the tribe that was torn. AlWaqidi has been regularly criticized by Muslim writers for being unreliable <sup>124,125</sup> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Le Coran</a>, « <a href="#">Les Confédérés</a> », XXXIII [<a href="#">archive</a>], 26, (ar) الأحزاب [<a href="#">archive</a>]<sup>118</sup>, <a href="#">Coran</a>33:09 &amp; 33:10<sup>129,130</sup></li> <li>• <a href="#">Sunan Abi Dawood</a>« 38:4390 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 May 2013)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Sahih al-Bukhari</a>« 4:52:68 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <a href="#">Sahih al-Bukhari</a>« 4:57:66 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013) and more</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Tabari</a>, Volume 8, Victory of Islam<sup>131</sup></li> </ul>
33	<a href="#">Expedition of Mohammed ibn Maslamah</a>	June 627 <sup>132</sup>	Attacked Bani Bakr to loot /reap benefits <sup>133, 134, 135</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Sahih Muslim</a>« 19:4361 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> •<a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> •<a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <a href="#">Sahih al-Bukhari</a>« 5:59:658 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> •<a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> •<a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 May 2013)</li> </ul>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Ibn Sa'd</a>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, Volume 2<sup>136</sup></li> </ul>
34	<a href="#">Expedition of Ukasha bin Al-Mihsan</a>	627 <sup>137</sup>	To attack the Banu Assad bin Qhuzayma tribe to take possession of the spoils/ profits <sup>137, 138</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Ibn Sa'd</a>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, volume 2<sup>138</sup></li> </ul>
35	<a href="#">First Raid on Banu Thalabah</a>	August 627 <sup>84, 87, 140</sup>	Attacked the Banu Thalabah tribe, because Mohammed suspected that they were trying to steal his camels <sup>139</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Ibn Sa'd</a>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, Volume 2<sup>141</sup></li> </ul>
36	<a href="#">Second Raid on Banu Thalabah</a>	August 627 <sup>84, 87, 140</sup>	To attack the Banu Thalabah tribe as a revenge for the <u>unsuccessful 1st raid</u> in which 9 Muslims perished <sup>139</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Tabari</a>, volume 9, <i>The last years of the Prophet</i><sup>142</sup></li> </ul>
37	<a href="#">Invasion of Banu Lahyan</a>	September 627 <sup>84, 87</sup>	To attack the Banu Lahyan tribe as a revenge for the loss of 10 Muslims in the <u>Expedition of Al Raji</u> <sup>139</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Sahih Muslim</a>« 20:4672 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> •<a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> •<a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consultd on 7 May 2013)<sup>143</sup></li> <li>• <a href="#">Ibn Sa'd</a>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, Volume 2<sup>144</sup></li> </ul>
38	<a href="#">Raid on alGhabah</a>	627 <sup>145</sup>	Without any order given by Mohammed, Amr ibn al-Akwa attacked Uyanah bin Hisn Al-Fazari after seeing him escape with 20 camels of Mohammed <sup>145</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Ibn Sa'd</a>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, Volume 2<sup>145</sup></li> </ul>
39	<a href="#">Expedition of Dhu Qarad</a>	September 627 <sup>84, 87</sup>	To attack a group of men led by Uyanah Bin Hisn AlFazari, who launched a raid on the suburbs of Medina; and seized 20 of Mahomet's <sup>146</sup> dairy camels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Sahih Muslim</a>« 19:4450 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> •<a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> •<a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 May 2013)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Ibn Sa'd</a>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, Volume 2<sup>148</sup></li> </ul>
40	<a href="#">Expedition of Zaid ibn Haritha (AlJumum)</a>	627 <sup>139</sup>	Launched a raid on al-Jumum to seize the spoils / profits <sup>149</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Ibn Sa'd</a>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, Volume 2<sup>150</sup></li> </ul>

41	<u>Expedition of Zaid ibn Haritha (Al-Is)</u>	September 627 <sup>151</sup>	Attacked Quraysh caravan and loot their camels <sup>139,152</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, volume 2<sup>152</sup></li> </ul>
42	<u>Third raid on Banu Thalabah</u>	627 <sup>87</sup>	Raided Banu Thalabah and seized their camels as spoils <sup>153</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, Volume 2<sup>154</sup></li> </ul>
43	<u>Expedition of Zaid ibn Haritha (Hisma)</u>	October 627 <sup>87</sup>	Confronted the thieves who attacked Mohammed's representative, al-Kalbi <sup>155</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 2:52:191 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, volume 2<sup>156</sup></li> </ul>
44	<u>Expedition of Zaid ibn Haritha (Wadi al-Qura)</u>	December 627 <sup>157</sup>	Investigated and monitored the movements of Mohammed's enemies <sup>153</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, volume 2<sup>158</sup></li> </ul>

45	<u>Invasion of Banu Mustaliq</u>	December 627 <sup>87</sup>	<p>Attacked Banu Mustaliq because Muhammad heard rumors that the Banu Mustaliq were planning to attack him<sup>159</sup>.</p> <p>The Banu Mustaliq also thought that Mohammed was about to attack them. Both parties sent spies to confirm the rumors, but the spy Banu Mustaliq was killed by Muslims.</p> <p>Then Mohammed told his disciples to prepare for the war<sup>160</sup>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 76:1:422 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Sahih Muslim</u>« 19:4292 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consultd on 7 May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u> &amp; <u>Ibn Ishaq</u>, <i>Sirat Rasul Allah</i><sup>162</sup></li> </ul>
46	<u>Expedition of Abdur Rahman bin Auf</u>	December 627 <sup>87</sup>	700 men sent to impose on King Christian Al-Asbagh and his people conversion to Islam in 3 days or pay Jizyah <sup>163,164</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u> &amp; <u>Ibn Ishaq</u>, <i>Sirat Rasul Allah</i><sup>164</sup></li> </ul>
47	<u>Expedition of Fidak</u>	627 <sup>87</sup>	Attack of the Bani Sa'd bin Bakr tribe, because Mohammed received information that the tribe was planning to help the Jews of Khaybar <sup>166</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, Volume 2<sup>167</sup></li> </ul>

48	<u>Second Expedition de Wadi al-Qura</u>	January 628 <sup>87</sup>	Raid on the inhabitants of Wadi alQura as revenge, because a number of Muslims were killed when Mohammed had previously tried to attack them, but had failed <sup>168</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih Muslim</u>« 19:4345 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive .is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Tabari</u>, volume 8, <i>History of Islam</i><sup>170</sup></li> </ul>
49	<u>Expedition of Kurz bin Jabir Al-Fihri</u>	February 628 <sup>87</sup>	To capture eight men who came to him to convert to Islam, but then killed a Muslim and left with the camels of Mohammed <sup>171</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Coran</u> 5:33-39<sup>171,173</sup></li> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 1:4:234 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive .is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consultd on 7 May 2013), <u>Sahih al-</u>(consulted on 7 May 2013)<u>Bukhari</u>« 5:59:505 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archi ve.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 7:71:623 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archi ve.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 May 2013) and more</li> </ul>
50	<u>Expedition of Abdullah ibn Rawaha</u>	February 628 <sup>87</sup>	To Kill Al-Yusayr ibn Rizam because Mohammed learned that his group was preparing to attack him <sup>174,175</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Tirmidhi</u> no. 3923<sup>176</sup></li> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm &amp; Ibn Ishaq</u>, <i>Sirat Rasul Allah</i><sup>177</sup></li> </ul>
51	<u>Treaty o Houdaybiya</u>	March 628 <sup>178</sup>	Storming Mecca to establish the obligatory pilgrimage (Umrah) <sup>179</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « La Victoire », XLVIII [archive], 24, (ar)الفتح [archive], <u>Le Coran</u>,« La Victoire », XLVIII [archive], 18, (ar)الفتح [archive]<sup>179</sup></li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, volume 2<sup>180</sup></li> </ul>
52	<u>Conquest of Fidak</u>	May 628 <sup>181</sup>	To force the Jews of Fidak to surrender their property and wealth (accept these conditions) or be attacked <sup>130</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « L'Émigration », LIX [archive], 6, (ar)الحشر [archive], <u>Le Coran</u>,« L'Émigration », LIX [archive], 7, (ar)الحشر [archive]<sup>182</sup></li> <li>• <u>Sahih Muslim</u>« 19:2961 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive .is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Sunan Abi Dawood</u>, <i>Musnad Ahmad ibn Hanbal</i><sup>183</sup></li> </ul>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Sunan Abi Dawood</u>, <i>Musnad Ahmad ibn Hanbal</i><sup>183</sup></li> </ul>

53	<u>Battle of Khaybar</u>	May-June 628 <sup>184</sup>	To attack the Jews of Khaybar for spoils to distribute to his disciples who had recently been disappointed by his promises (according to Wat) <sup>184</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « <u>La Victoire</u> », XLVIII [archive], 15, (ar)الفتح [archive], <u>Le Coran</u>, « <u>La Victoire</u> », XLVIII [archive], 20, (ar)الفتح [archive]<sup>186</sup></li> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u></li> <li>• <u>Sahih Muslim</u>« 19:4450 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archive .is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 May 2013)<sup>187</sup></li> </ul>
54	<u>Third expedition of Wadi al Qura</u>	May 628 <sup>181</sup>	To attack the Jews of Wadi al Qura to take possession of their territory <sup>188</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Al-Muwatta</u>« 21:13:25 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archive .is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Tabari</u>, Volume 9, <i>The last years of the Prophet</i><sup>189</sup></li> </ul>
55	<u>Expedition of Umar ibn alKhatab</u>	December 628 <sup>87</sup>	To ttrack Banu Hawazin for spoils <sup>190</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>190</sup></li> </ul>
56	<u>Expedition of Abu Bakr AsSiddiq</u>	December 628 <sup>87</sup>	To attack the tribe of Banu Kilab <sup>191</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sunan Abi Dawood</u>« 14:2632 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archive .is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>193</sup></li> </ul>
57	<u>Expedition of Bashir Ibn Sa'd al-Ansari (Fadak)</u>	December 628 <sup>194</sup>	Attacked the Banu Murrah tribe to seize spoils <sup>195,196</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>196</sup></li> </ul>
58	<u>Expedition of Ghalib ibn Abdullah alLaithi (Mayfah)</u>	January 629 <sup>194</sup>	To attack the Banu 'Awâl and Banu Thalabah tribes to seize spoils (camels and herds) <sup>197</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:568 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archive .is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>198</sup></li> <li>• <u>Tabari</u>, Volume 8, History of Islam<sup>199</sup></li> </ul>
59	<u>Expedition of Ghalib ibn Abdullah alLaithi (Fadak)</u>	May 629 <sup>200</sup>	To attack the Banu Murrah as a revenge for the Killing of Muslims during a failed Raid by Muslims <sup>201</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>202</sup></li> </ul>

60	<u>Expedition of Bashir Ibn Sa'd al-Ansari (Yemen)</u>	February 629 <sup>194</sup>	To attack a large group of polytheists that Mohammed believed to gather to launch a raid on the suburbs of Medina <sup>175</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, Volume 2<sup>203</sup></li> </ul>
61	<u>Expedition of Ibn Abi Al-Awja Al-Sulami</u>	April 629 <sup>200</sup>	50 men sent to demand the allegiance of the Banu Suaym tribe to Islam <sup>204</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, Volume 2<sup>206</sup></li> </ul>
62	<u>Expedition of Ghalib ibn Abdullah al-Laithi (AlKadid)</u>	May 629 <sup>200</sup>	Launched a raid on the Banu tribe Mulawwih for spoils <sup>175,202</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sunan Abi Dawood</u>« 14:2672 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archi ve.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, volume 2<sup>202</sup></li> </ul>
63	<u>Raid on Banu Layth</u>	June 629 <sup>116</sup>	Attack Banu Layth, looted camels <sup>201</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
64	<u>Expedition of Shuja ibn Wahb al-Asadi</u>	June 629 <sup>200</sup>	Raid on Banu Amir tribe to plunder camels as booty <sup>207,208</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, volume 2<sup>209</sup></li> </ul>
65	<u>Expedition of Ka'b ibn 'Umar al-Ghifari</u>	June 629 <sup>200</sup>	To attack the Banu Quda'a tribe because Mohammed had received information that the tribe had gathered a large number of men to attack the Muslim positions <sup>205</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, Volume 2<sup>210</sup></li> </ul>
66	<u>Battle of Mu'tah</u>	August 629 <sup>200</sup>	Raid on the inhabitants of Mut'ah, because one of the messengers of Mohammed was killed by the chief of Ma'ab or Mu'tah <sup>211</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « Marie », XIX [<a href="#">archive</a>], 71, (ar) <a href="#">مریم</a> [<a href="#">archive</a>]<sup>212</sup></li> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:565 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archi ve.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:565 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archi ve.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 May 2013)</li> </ul>
67	<u>Expedition of Amr ibn al-As</u>	September 629 <sup>213</sup>	To subdue the Banu Qudah tribe, and encourage friendly tribes to Mohammed to attack them, because of a rumor that the Banu Qudah were preparing to attack Medina. Also, to consolidate the Muslim prestige <sup>214,215</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:644 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archi ve.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)}</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, Volume 2<sup>216</sup></li> </ul>

68	<u>Expedition of Abu Ubaidah ibn al Jarrah</u>	October 629 <sup>217</sup>	Attacked the Juhaynah tribe and launched a raid on a caravan <sup>218,219,220</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 3:44:663 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archi ve.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 may 2013), <u>Sahih Muslim</u>« 21:4757 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive .is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, Volume 2<sup>220</sup></li> </ul>
69	<u>Expedition of Abi Hadrad alAslami</u>	629 <sup>221,222</sup>	To kill Rifa'ah bin Qays, because Mohammed heard that they apparently incited the people of Qais to fight him <sup>222</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm et Ibn Ishaq</u>, <i>Sirat Rasul Allah</i><sup>223</sup></li> <li>• <u>Tabari</u>, Volume 8, <i>History of Islam</i><sup>224</sup></li> </ul>
70	<u>Expedition of Abu Qatadah ibn Rab'i al-Ansari</u>	November <sup>225</sup> Dec 629 <sup>218</sup>	Attack of the Ghatafan tribe because Mohammed heard that they were organizing to gather troops. Also, the tribe was outside the 'domain of Islam' <sup>226</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, volume 2<sup>227</sup></li> </ul>
71	<u>Expedition of Abu Qatadah ibn Rab'i al-Ansari (Batn Edam)</u>	December 629 <sup>225</sup>	To divert attention from his intention to attack Mecca, Mohammed sent 8 men to attack a caravan passing through Edam <sup>228</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « <i>Les Femmes</i> », IV [<a href="#">archive</a>], 94,(ar) <a href="#">النساء</a> [<a href="#">archive</a>]<sup>230</sup></li> <li>• <u>Sahih Muslim</u>« 43:7176 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive .is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, Volume 2<sup>228</sup></li> </ul>
72	<u>Conquest of Mecca</u>	December 629 <sup>225</sup>	conquered Mecca <sup>231</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Coran</u> 12:91-92, <u>Le Coran</u>,« <i>Saba</i> », XXXIV [<a href="#">archive</a>], 49, (ar) <a href="#">سبأ</a> [<a href="#">archive</a>], <u>Le Coran</u>, « <i>Les Appartements</i> », XLIX [<a href="#">archive</a>], 13, (ar) <a href="#">الحجرات</a> [<a href="#">archive</a>]<sup>235</sup></li> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:582 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archi ve.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Sunan Abi Dawood</u>« 14:2678 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archi ve.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013) and more</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, volume 2<sup>231</sup></li> </ul>

73	<u>Expedition of Khalid ibn alWalid (Nakhla)</u>	December 629 <sup>236</sup>	To destroy al-Uzza Mohammed wanted "the submission of the neighboring tribes <sup>237</sup> and wanted to get rid of "symbols reminiscent of the pre-Islamic practices " <sup>238</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Al-Sunan al-Sughra<sup>239</sup></li> <li><u>Al-Kalbi</u>, The Book of Idols<sup>240</sup></li> </ul>
74	<u>Raid of Amr ibn al-As</u>	December 629 <sup>236</sup>	To destroy Suwa because Mohammed wanted "the submission of the neighboring tribes <sup>237</sup> and wanted to get rid of "symbols reminiscent of the pre-Islamic practices " <sup>238</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>241</sup></li> </ul>
75	<u>Raid of Sa'd ibn Zaid al-Ashhali</u>	December 629 <sup>236</sup>	To destroy Manat because Mohammed wanted "the submission of the neighboring tribes <sup>237</sup> and wanted to get rid of "symbols reminiscent of the pre-Islamic practices " <sup>238</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>242</sup></li> <li><u>Al-Kalbi</u>, The Book of Idols<sup>243</sup></li> </ul>
76	<u>Expedition of Khalid ibn alWalid (Banu Jadhimah)</u>	January 630 <sup>236</sup>	Forceful allegiance to Islam : the Banu Jadhimah tribe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:628 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)<sup>246</sup></li> <li><u>Ibn Hichâm &amp; Ibn Ishaq</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>245</sup></li> <li><u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>247</sup></li> </ul>
77	<u>Battle of Hunayn</u>	January 630 <sup>236</sup>	To attack the people of Hawazin and Thaqif for refusing to surrender to Mohammed and to submit to Islam. They thought that they were superior in numbers to accept or indulge after the <u>conquest of Mecca</u> <sup>248</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Le Coran</u>, « L'Immunité ou le Repentir », IX [<a href="#">archive</a>], 25, (ar) التوبة [<a href="#">archive</a>], <u>Le Coran</u>, « L'Immunité ou le Repentir », IX [<a href="#">archive</a>], 26, (ar) التوبة [<a href="#">archive</a>]<sup>251</sup></li> <li><u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 4:53:370 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Al-Muwatta</u>« 21:10:19 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archive.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)<sup>251</sup></li> </ul>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>252</sup></li> </ul>
78	<u>Expedition of At-Tufail ibn 'Amr Ad-Dausi</u>	January 630 <sup>236</sup>	To destroy the Yaguth idol and obtain the allegiance of the Banu Daws tribe to Islam: so that they lend to Mohammed catapults to use in besieging Ta'if <sup>253</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>252</sup></li> </ul>

79	<u>Battle of Autas</u>	630 <sup>254</sup>	To defend themselves against the attack of the union of tribes who had formed an alliance. Washington Irving believes that the tribes were opposed to Mohammed and wanted to attack him because he spread Islam by the sword. The tribes were afraid that Mohammed would attack them, in revenge <sup>255</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « <u>Les Femmes</u> », IV [archive], 24,(ar) النساء [archive]<sup>257</sup></li> <li>• <u>Sahih Muslim</u>« 8:3432 »(Archive • Wikiwix • Archive.is • Google • Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013),<u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:612 »(Archive • Wikiwix • Archive.is • Google • Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013) and more <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir, Volume 2<sup>252</sup></li> </ul>
80	<u>Expedition of Abu Amir AlAshari</u>	January 630 <sup>84</sup>	Hunt the enemies who fled as a result of the Battle of Hunayn <sup>258</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:612 »(Archive • Wikiwix • Archive.is • Google • Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Sahih Muslim</u>« 3:6092 »(Archive • Wikiwix • Archive.is • Google • Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Tabari</u>, Volume 9, The last years of the Prophet<sup>260</sup></li> </ul>
81	<u>Expedition of Abu Musa AlAshari</u>	January 630 <sup>84</sup>	Hunt the enemies who fled as a result of the Battle of Hunayn <sup>258</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:612 »(Archive • Wikiwix • Archive.is • Google • Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Tabari</u>, Volume 9, The last years of the Prophet<sup>260</sup></li> </ul>
82	<u>The siege of Taif</u>	January 630 <sup>262</sup>	Attacked the enemies who fled after the Battle of Hunayn and found refuge in the Taif Fortress <sup>250</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:615 »(Archive • Wikiwix • Archive.is • Google • Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 9:93:572 »(Archive • Wikiwix • Archive.is • Google • Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013) and more</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Hichâm</u> et <u>Ibn Ishaq</u>, Sirat Rasul Allah<sup>263</sup></li> </ul>

83	<u>Expedition of Uyainah bin Hisn</u>	April 630 <sup>264</sup>	Attacking of the Muslim tribe of Banu Tamim for refusing to pay the tax ( <u>Zakat</u> ) <sup>265</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « <u>Les Appartements</u> », XLIX [archive], 1, (ar)الحجرات [archive]<sup>267,268</sup></li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <u>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</u>, Volume 2<sup>269</sup></li> </ul>
84	<u>Expedition of Qutbah ibn Amir</u>	May 630 <sup>270</sup>	Attacked the Banu Khatham tribe to plunder them <sup>266,271</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <u>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</u>, volume 2<sup>271</sup></li> <li>• <u>Sunan Abi Dawood</u>« 14:2639 »(Archive • Wikiwix • Archive.is • Google • Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> </ul>
85	<u>Expedition of Dahhak al-Kilabi</u>	July 630 <sup>272</sup>	To call on the Banu Kilab tribe to embrace Islam <sup>266</sup> (forceful allegiance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <u>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</u>, volume 2<sup>273</sup></li> </ul>
86	<u>Expedition of Alqammah bin Mujazziz</u>	July 630 <sup>274</sup>	Attacked a group of Abyssinians (Ethiopians) that Mohammed suspected to be pirates <sup>266,275,276</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <u>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</u>, Volume 2<sup>275</sup></li> </ul>
87	<u>Third Expedition of Dhu Qarad</u>	July 630 <sup>275</sup>	Mohammed sent Dhu Qarad to take revenge following the murder of Abu Dhar Ghifari's son in al-Ghaba <sup>275,277</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <u>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</u>, volume 2<sup>278</sup></li> </ul>
88	<u>Expedition of Ali ibn Abi Talib</u>	July 630 <sup>279</sup>	Destroyed al-Qullus, an idol venerated by pagans <sup>280</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Musnad Ahmad ibn Hanbal<sup>280</sup></li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <u>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</u>, Volume 2<sup>278</sup></li> </ul>
89	<u>Expedition of Ukasha bin Al-Mihsan (Udhrah et Baliy)</u>	July 630 <sup>282</sup>	Attacked the tribe of Udhrah and Baliy, no additional details <sup>282,283</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <u>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</u>, Volume 2<sup>283</sup></li> </ul>

90	<u>Battle of Tabouk</u>	October 630 <sup>282</sup>	Attacked the Byzantine Empire. Mubarakpuri reveals that the reason was to avenge the murder of one of Mohammed's ambassadors by a Christian leader of al-Balaqa.. This led to the Battle of Mu'tah. Mubarakpuri reveals that this was the reason for the Battle of Tabuk and there was a rumor that Heraclius was planning an attack on the Muslims <sup>284</sup> . William Muir reveals that Heraclius wanted to reduce the frequency of Muslim attacks such as the Ukasha bin Al-Mihsan expedition against the Banu Udrah <sup>285</sup> tribe. A tribe that had aligned itself with the Byzantine <sup>286</sup> Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « L'Immunité ou le Repentir », IX [archive], 49, (ar) التوبة [archive], <u>Le Coran</u>, « L'Immunité ou le Repentir », IX [archive], 29,(ar) التوبة [archive], <u>Coran</u>9:42-48<sup>287</sup>, <u>Le Coran</u>,« L'Immunité ou le Repentir », IX [archive], 81,(ar) التوبة [archive]<sup>288</sup></li> <li>• <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 5:59:702 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archive.is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <u>Sahih al-Bukhari</u>« 6:60:199 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archive.is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013) and more</li> </ul>
91	<u>Expedition of Khalid ibn al-Walid (Dumatul Jandal)</u>	October 630 <sup>282</sup>	Attacked the Christian prince of Duma <sup>289</sup> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sunan Abi Dawood</u>« 19:3031 »(Archive •Wikiwix • Archive.is • Google •Que faire ?) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> <li>• <u>Ibn Sa'd</u>, <i>Kitab al-tabaqat al-kabir</i>, volume 2<sup>291</sup></li> </ul>
92	<u>Expedition of Abu Sufyan ibn Harb</u>	630 <sup>292</sup>	To demolish the al-Lat <sup>293</sup> idol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « Le Voyage nocturne », XVII [archive], 73, (ar) الإسراء [archive]<sup>294</sup></li> <li>• <u>Tabari</u>, volume 9, <i>The last years of the Prophet</i><sup>295</sup></li> </ul>
93	<u>Demolition of Masjid al-Dirar</u>	630 <sup>296</sup>	Demolished a mosque for having assisted opposers <sup>289</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « L'Immunité ou le Repentir », IX [archive], 107, (ar) التوبة [archive]<sup>298</sup></li> <li>• <u>Tabari</u>, Volume 9, <i>The last years of the Prophet</i><sup>299</sup></li> </ul>
94	<u>Expedition of Khalid ibn al-Walid (2eme Dumatul Jandal)</u>	April 631 <sup>300,301</sup>	Demolished an idol called Wadd <sup>301,302</sup> , worshiped by the Banu Kilab <sup>303</sup> tribe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Al-Kalbi</u>, <i>The Book of Idols</i><sup>304</sup></li> </ul>
95	<u>Expedition of Surad ibn Abdullah</u>	April 631 <sup>305,306</sup>	Mohammed, ordered Surad ibn Abdullah (new convert) to declare war against non-Muslim neighbors <sup>307</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Tabari</u>, Volume 9, <i>The last years of the Prophet</i><sup>308</sup></li> </ul>
96	<u>Expedition of Khalid ibn alWalid (Najran)</u>	June 631 <sup>282</sup>	To call on the Najran people to embrace Islam or fight muslims <sup>309</sup> (forceful allegiance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Le Coran</u>, « La Famille d'Imran », III [archive], 61,(ar) آل عمران [archive]<sup>310</sup></li> <li>• <u>Tabari</u>, volume 9, <i>The last years of the Prophet</i><sup>311</sup></li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Hamidullah</a>, <i>Majmu'ah (Original letters of Mohammed)</i><sup>312</sup></li> </ul>
97	<a href="#">Expedition of Ali ibn Abi Talib (Mudhij)</a>	December 631 <sup>282</sup>	To attack the Banu Nakhla tribe to oblige them to submit to Islam <sup>313</sup> (forceful allegiance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Sahih al-Bukhari</a>« 2:24:573 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archi ve.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Tabari</a>, volume 9, <i>The last years of the Prophet</i><sup>314</sup></li> </ul>
98	<a href="#">Expedition of Ali ibn Abi Talib (Hamdan)</a>	631 <sup>282</sup>	To call on the people of Hamdan to accept Islam <sup>315</sup> (forceful allegiance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Tabari</a>, volume 9, <i>The last years of the Prophet</i><sup>316</sup></li> </ul>
99	<a href="#">Demolition of Dhul Khalasa</a>	April 632 <sup>305</sup>	Demolished the Dhul Khalasa temple worshiped by Bajila and Khatham <sup>317,318</sup> tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Sahih al-Bukhari</a>« 5:59:641 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archi ve.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <a href="#">Sahih al-Bukhari</a>« 5:59:642 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archi ve.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <a href="#">Sahih al-Bukhari</a>« 5:59:643 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archi ve.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013) and more</li> <li>• <a href="#">Al-Kalbi</a>, <i>The Book of Idols</i><sup>320</sup></li> </ul>
100	<a href="#">Expedition of Usama bin Zayd</a>	May 632 <sup>321</sup>	Invaded Palestine and attacked <a href="#">Moabet Darum</a> <sup>322</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Sahih al-Bukhari</a>« 5:59:744 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archi ve.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013), <a href="#">Sahih al-Bukhari</a>« 5:59:745 »(<a href="#">Archive</a> • <a href="#">Wikiwix</a> • <a href="#">Archi ve.is</a> • <a href="#">Google</a> • <a href="#">Que faire ?</a>) (consulted on 7 of May 2013) and more</li> <li>• <a href="#">Tabari</a>, volume 9, <i>The last years of the Prophet</i><sup>323</sup></li> <li>• <a href="#">Tabari</a>, volume 10, <i>Conquest of Arabia</i><sup>324</sup></li> </ul>

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## **WARNING**

The Old and New Testaments form a canon and are called the Holy Bible. Both have the same mathematical signature. The last writings of the Bible were nearly seven hundred (700) years before the Koran existed. If the reverse was true, my reference mode would have been the Koran. But that's not the case.

The Koran, although having a simplistic and much smaller mathematical signature. This signature is almost non-existent and completely different from that of the Bible. In reality, if Mohammed and Allah were the continuity of the Abrahamic religion, the mathematical signature would be identical.

The apostle Paul, although he is the least of the apostles because he persecuted the Lord's church (1 Corinthians 15: 9), was taken up to the third heaven (2 Corinthians 12: 2 -4). Paul had all the gifts of the Holy Spirit and he raised the dead always by the Lord Jesus Christ (Acts 20: 9-12).

Lucifer can imitate anyone; except one of the people forming God.

But the Apostle Paul, before making his last journey to the hereafter, warns Christians.

And marvel not, for Satan himself is transformed into an  
angel of light. (2 Corinthians 11:14)

We see here that Satan can disguise himself as an angel of light. This is why Apostle Paul warns us by saying these words.

I marvel that ye are so soon removed from him that called you into the grace of Christ unto another gospel I marvel that ye are so soon removed from him that called you into the grace of Christ unto another gospel.

Which is not another; but there be some that trouble you, and would pervert the gospel of Christ.

But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed.

As we said before, so say I now again, if any man preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed.

(Galatians 1:6-9)

Moreover, if Paul, who knew Jesus by vision on the road to Damascus (Acts 9: 3-9), possessed all the gifts of the Holy Spirit, even to the resurrection of the dead. It is obvious that the ministry of Christ was accomplished successfully.

The message conveyed by Mohammed and the angel Gabriel in the name of the alleged Allah, denies the resurrection of Christ, accuses Christ of having failed in his mission and denies his divinity. In addition, it distracts believers of Mohommedanism from SALVATION THROUGH GRACE that is obtained by the SACRIFICE OF JESUS ON THE CROSS, the only way to return to HOLINESS AND GOD.

This is the stone which was set at nought of you builders, which is become the head of the corner.

Neither is there salvation in any other for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.

(Acts 4:11-12)

The supposed angel Gabriel presents Allah as god. Allah, merciful and loving will directly welcome the faithful of Islam without going through Jesus Christ. Given that this is another gospel from an angel. Could it be said that he is anathema? Could it be that Satan pretended to be the angel Gabriel and that Muhammad by material and sexual compensation; has become his messenger? The so-called prophet was very confused in his last moments of life. Anyway, 1.5 billion people do not go through Jesus Christ to be saved.

### **Major Difference between Christianity and Mohomedanism**

People tend to think of the Roman Catholic Church when talking about Christianity. The Roman Catholic Church is one of seven (7) other churches. The Roman Catholic Church will have the worst of all judgments. It has greatly contributed to the hatred of the name of JESUS throughout nations and ages. I am thinking of the crusades in the Holy Land and in Europe against the Christian brothers, the inquisition and its torture by innocent people in order to take control of their wealth, the poor teaching given which contributed to the loss of billions of souls, to the different henchmen of Satan having succeeded one more time for the tiara. You only have to read Chapter 5 of my book: The Rapture of the Church and the Shadow of this World at [www.denisboivin.org](http://www.denisboivin.org). When God will soon remove his Universal Church from the earth, seven (7) Churches will be judged. Read, the judgment of the Roman Catholic Church.

And unto the angel of the church of the Laodiceans write; these things saith the Amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God;

I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot.

So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth.

Because thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing; and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked:

I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou may be rich; and white raiment, that thou may be clothed, and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear; and anoint thine eyes with eyesalve, that thou may see.

As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten: be zealous therefore, and repent.

(Revelation 3:14-19)

Because I am a teacher of the Word of God, I read the Bible and teach it correctly. We must always make sure that the Word of God is well preached; otherwise find a church which teaches the Word correctly. In general, Evangelical, Baptist, Mennonite, Pentecostal, Quaker, Amish churches, speak abundantly of SALVATION THROUGH GRACE.

**And to the angel of the church in Philadelphia write; These things saith he that is holy, he that is true, he that hath the key of David, he that openeth, and no man shutteth; and shutteth, and no man openeth;**

I know thy works: behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it: for thou hast a little strength, and hast kept my word, and hast not denied my name.

Behold, I will make them of the synagogue of Satan, which say they are Jews, and are not, but do lie; behold, I will make them to come and worship before thy feet, and to know that I have loved thee.

**Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation, which shall come upon all the world, to try them that dwell upon the earth.**

Behold, I come quickly: hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown.

Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out: and I will write upon him the name of my God, and the name of the city of my God, which is new Jerusalem, which cometh down out of heaven from my God: and I will write upon him my new name.

He that hath an ear let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.

(Revelation 3:7-13)

When God will remove his Universal Church from the earth, the head of the Catholic Church in Rome will remain. The members of this high clergy are

mostly high-level Illuminati. These will facilitate the passage of antichrist at the head of nations.

Of course, Christians belonging to the beloved Church of Jesus will not stop the prophecy because it must be fulfilled, but these like me will have helped to teach the TRUTH to the present and future people.

The majority of world religions are waiting for a SAVIOR in this assisted convergence. Thus, unlike true Christians, Muslims wait for the MAHDI. The Mahdi has strong similarities with the antichrist. See:

**A comparison of the Mahdi and the Antichrist:**

- 1 Both deny the Trinity and the Cross
- 2 Both deny both Father and Son
- 3 Both are blasphemous
- 4 Both are called "Deceivers", "Seducers"
- 5 Both claim to be the Messiah
- 6 Both have to suffer from a head injury
- 7 Both perform false miracles
- 8 Both ride a white horse
- 9 Both are trying to change the law
- 10 Both deny the rights of women
- 11 Both rule over ten entities
- 12 Both are at the origin of death and war
- 13 Both use military force
- 14 Both honor their God with gold and silver
- 15 Both Honor a God of War and Advance His Glory through War
- 16 Both are at the origin of a seven-year peace treaty
- 17 Both manage to seduce and destroy through peace
- 18 Both break these peace treaties
- 19 Both have love for War
- 20 Both want to dominate the world
- 21 Both lead an invasion
- 22 Both are Exalted proclaiming themselves God
- 23 Both go up to heaven
- 24 Both are described as magnificent
- 25 Both are "beings of light"
- 26 Both are filled with pride
- 27 Both are Lords of this world and the underworld

- 28 Both are called the "Sons of Dawn"
- 29 Both cause afflictions
- 30 Both are chased from the sky
- 31 Both are called "The Lords of Demons"
- 32 Both are possessed
- 33 Both practice decapitation
- 34 Both desire the destruction of Israel
- 35 Both occupy the Temple Mount
- 36 Both have the power to stop the rain
- 37 Both like the profanation of bodies

Putting aside Mohammed and the angel Gabriel, who is Allah? Who has ever heard anything spoken about Allah before? This is not a known name of the God of the Bible. There is no connection, since Allah denies the existence of the Holy Trinity, he denies the existence of the Father and the Son; and denies the existence of the cross. In such circumstances, there is nothing left of the Christian message of SALVATION which renders HOLY those who pass through JESUS and reconciling God and men interested in returning to Paradise.

It is pure madness to think that the Koran is the logical continuation of the Bible. In such circumstances where does Allah come from? The prophecies announcing the coming of the Messiah have all been realized by Jesus Christ as shown in Table 1 of this book and especially the sacred texts.

The majority of Imans and their Islamic clerics have declared jiad "holy war" against all infidels in the world. By killing an unbeliever, the Muslim believer is assured of a place of choice in heaven (Sura 4, verses 74, 84 and 89). What is an infidel? A non-Muslim. This is what Allah demands for absolute control of the planet. The ideology implied is this: if all the men of the earth are Muslims, then peace will reign on earth according to the state of peace that the Koran preaches.

Here is a fact recounted from the Koran:

Hadith Sahid - story of Anas: people from the Ukl tribe came to the Prophet and embraced Islam ... they became apostolates ... and the Prophet ordered that their hands and feet be cut off, that their eyes be burned with iron spikes and that their mutilations should not be cauterized to cause death ... they were put in a place called Al Harra and when they asked for water, they did not receive it until their death.

## The prophet of Allah

The Illuminatis, who want the death of all Christians and Jews of the earth, have a strong ally with Islam, which desires the same. It is certain that our Illuminati politicians will NEVER put an end to the migration of ISLAM into our former Judeo-Christian countries. Apart from Christians, all the other religions in the world are waiting for a Savior. This mass exodus, of all these religions, will greatly contribute to helping the antichrist in their common globalization project.

Surely, Satan will be able to do nothing against the Christians of the earth, so long as the church is not removed and the Holy Spirit is in every Christian on earth. If the Christians of the earth prayed with one accord in this time of GRACE, then Satan would fall like a shooting star. The Holy Spirit working on earth until the rapture of the church, all the devil's attempts to take possession of it will be futile. Pray for our brothers and sisters persecuted in Muslim countries; in order to have respite until their removal. SOON!

# CONCLUSION

Two essences exist and have always existed in their purest form, they are called: Good and Evil.

On the one hand, you have Jesus, gentle, healing and announcing the Word of God to the whole world. Jesus is sent by God the Father to be the awaited MESSIAH, Holy in himself. In the Old Testament, the Father having repeatedly demonstrated his hatred of sin, Jesus answers all the prophecies announcing his coming (Table 1). Jesus is the SACRIFICE offered by GOD to erase all the sins of men, it is up to us individually to seize this SALVATION which opens the doors of the KINGDOM OF HEAVEN. There is the home of the SAINTS and RIGHTEOUS who have washed their sin in the BLOOD of the covenant.

The Father warns us about the New Jerusalem. The HOLY dwelling of the RIGHTEOUS.

And there shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie: but they which are written in the Lamb's book of life.

## **Revelation 21:27**

On the other hand, you have Mohammed claiming to be a prophet of Allah. He lived in luxury, raped, used pedophilia, massacred, killed, abducted and tortured in the name of Allah. A double speech in the Koran "live in peace after killing all non-Muslims". The condition of women in Islamic countries is degrading, with virtually no rights. The use of fraud and lies against unbelievers is commonplace and inconsequential. Allah will save who he wants. Still, would it be necessary to know who this Allah is? To my knowledge, Allah through his prophet Mohammed did not raise anyone.

Surat Baqara reports five (5) cases of resurrection by the will of Allah in the distant past that no one has ever heard of. Is it credible? The Bible does not speak about it. You know the Koran is not cannon. It is dictated by the angel Gabriel saying that he came from Allah. If the angel Gabriel is a disguised imposter, this Allah can forge the story he wants. About six hundred and fifty (650) years after Christ, the angel Gabriel rebuilt the story with important biblical characters that he

renamed Ibrahim for Abraham and Moussa for Moses. Who will contradict this Allah? It is said he is god. While the Bible is a canon, that is, during the lifetime of the author, the book was incorporated into the holy scriptures that make up the Bible. The incorporation was made because the facts reported were verifiable and true or had just occurred; the notoriety of the narrator was in no way in doubt, due to the ministry and the piety of the author. He could not slip into false stories or doctrinal errors.

Only GOD can resurrect man.

PERSONALLY

I ACKNOWLEDGE THAT I AM A SINNER

AND I NEED THE HOLY SAVIOR TO ERASE MY SIN

AND I LOOK AT THE CROSS

AWARE THAT I AM SAVED AND THAT HE MAY KEEP MY DEPOSIT

MY ROCK AND SAVIOR IS JESUS THE HOLY ONE